

Remarks

Claims 381-466 are currently pending in the Application.

Claim objections

The Examiner objects to Claim 396 for not defining an abbreviation “SCN.” Applicants submit that Claim 396 has been canceled and request that the objection be withdrawn.

The Examiner objects to Claim 442 for not defining an abbreviation “UNI.” Applicants submit that Claim 442 has been amended and request that the objection be withdrawn.

The Examiner objects to Claim 420 for not defining an abbreviation “CIC.” Applicants submit that Claim 420 has been amended and request that the objection be withdrawn.

The Examiner objects to Claim 417 for not defining an abbreviation “NNI.” Applicants submit that Claim 417 has been canceled and request that the objection be withdrawn.

The Examiner objects to other claims for not defining similar abbreviation. Applicants submit that claims have been amended and request that the objections be withdrawn.

The Examiner objects to Claims 395 and 397. Applicants submit that Claims 395 and 397 have been canceled and request that the objection be withdrawn.

The Examiner objects to Claims 448, 451, 454 for reciting “two or mode” instead of “two or more.” Applicants submit that claims have been amended and request that the objections be withdrawn.

The Examiner objects to Claim 436 for reciting “said media router connects to one or more terminal” twice. Applicants submit that Claim 436 has been amended and request that the objections be withdrawn.

35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, rejection

Claims 381-394, 406, 417, 419-428, 430-431, 435, 442-466 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as the invention. Applicants submit that the rejected claims have been either amended or canceled and request that the objections be withdrawn.

35 U.S.C. §102(e) rejection in view of Dunn (U.S. Patent No. 6,324,280)

Claim 416 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Dunn. Applicants submit that Claim 416 has been canceled without prejudice and request that the rejection be withdrawn.

35 U.S.C. §102(e) rejection in view of White (U.S. Patent No. 6,069,890)

Claim 406 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by White. Applicants respectfully disagree.

Applicants submit that White does not disclose, suggest or teach, *inter alia*, the following features recited by amended Claim 406 of the present application:

“transmitting and receiving an IP packet between call sets”

The Examiner asserts that “call sets” as recited in Claim 406 are disclosed by White’s telephones “100 and 118.” See page 7, section 39 of the Official Action. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner’s assertion.

According to White, IP packets are generated by router “104” and transmitted to router “116” through internet “106.” See column 8, lines 57-65 and Figure 4 of White. Contrary to Claim 406, White does not disclose that IP packets are transmitted and received between telephones “100 and 118.” Because White’s telephones “100 and 118” do not transmit or receive IP packets, White does not teach, disclose or suggest “transmitting and receiving an IP packet between call sets” as recited in Claim 406. Hence, Claim 406

is patentable over White and should be allowed by the Examiner.

35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejections in view of Voit (U.S. Patent No. 6,104,711) and further in view of Champa (U.S. Patent No. 6,934,278)

Claims 393-395, 398-399, 401, 407-410 and 435 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious in view of Voit and further in view of Champa.

Claim 393

Applicants submit that Voit and Champa do not disclose, suggest or teach, *inter alia*, “dependent type voice and image apparatus 1 which is indirectly connected to a network node apparatus in said IP transfer network” (emphasis added) as recited in amended Claim 393. Hence, Claim 393 is patentable over Voit and Champa and should be allowed by the Examiner.

Claim 394

Applicants submit that Voit and Champa do not disclose, suggest or teach, *inter alia*, “independent type voice/image apparatus 1 which is directly connected to a network node apparatus in said IP transfer network” (emphasis added) as recited in amended Claim 394. Hence, Claim 394 is patentable over Voit and Champa and should be allowed by the Examiner.

Claim 395

Applicants submit that Claim 395 has been canceled without prejudice.

Claim 398

Applicants submit that Voit and Champa do not disclose, suggest or teach, *inter alia*, the following features recited by amended Claim 398 of the present application:

“a dependent type IP telephone ... an IP voice and image apparatus”

The Examiner seems to assert that “a dependent type IP telephone” and “an IP voice and image apparatus” as recited in Claim 398 are disclosed by White’s microphones “23” and speakers “25” belonging to computers “21 and 35.” See page 9, last paragraph of the Official Action. Applicants respectfully traverse the Examiner’s assertion.

According to Voit, each of the computers “21 and 35” has a microphone “23” and a speaker “25.” See Figure 1 of Voit. How can a microphone “23” and a speaker “25” in computer “21” disclose “a dependent type IP telephone” as recited in Claim 398 and the same microphone “23” and speaker “25” but in computer “35” disclose “an IP voice and image apparatus” as recited in Claim 398? Why does the Examiner consider the same microphones “23” and speakers “25” disclose two separate devices, “a dependent type IP telephone” and “an IP voice and image apparatus” as recited in Claim 398?

Applicants submit that Voit and Champa do not disclose, suggest or teach “a dependent type IP telephone ... an IP voice and image apparatus” as recited in Claim 398, because one skilled in the art would not consider a microphone “23” and a speaker “25” to disclose two separate devices, “a dependent type IP telephone” and “an IP voice and image apparatus” as recited in Claim 398. Hence, Claim 398 is patentable over Voit and Champa and should be allowed by the Examiner. Claim 399, at least based on its dependency on Claim 398, is also believed to be patentable over Voit and Champa.

Claim 401

Applicants submit that Claim 401 has been canceled without prejudice.

Claims 407-410

Applicants submit that Claims 407-410 have been canceled without prejudice.

Claim 435

Applicants submit that Claim 435 has been canceled without prejudice.

35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejections in view of Voit, Champa and further in view of Admitted Prior Art (APA)

Claim 396 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious in view of Voit, Champa and further in view of APA. Applicants submit that Claim 396 has been canceled without prejudice.

35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejections in view of Voit, Champa and further in view of Black

Claim 418 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious in view of Voit, Champa and further in view of Black. Applicants submit that Claim 418 has been canceled without prejudice.

35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejections in view of White and further in view of Reshef (U.S. Patent No. 6,321,337)

Claims 402-403, 413-415, 434, 436-441 and 448-466 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious in view of White and further in view of Reshef.

Claim 402

Applicants submit that the Examiner failed to comply with 37 C.F.R. §1.104(c)(2) which states:

“In rejecting claims for want of novelty or for obviousness, the examiner must cite the best references at his or her command. When a reference is complex or shows or describes invention other than that claimed by Applicant, **the particular part relied on must be designated as nearly as practicable**. The pertinence, if not apparent, must be clearly explained and each rejected claim specified” (emphases added).

Applicants submit that the Examiner has failed to “designate as nearly as practicable” where White and Reshef teach disclose or suggest “IP transfer network includes two or more network node apparatuses” (emphasis added) as recited in Claim 402.

Applicants submit that White and Reshef do not teach, disclose or suggest “IP transfer network includes two or more network node apparatuses” as recited in Claim 402. Hence, Claim 402 is patentable over White and Reshef and should be allowed by the Examiner. Claims 403 and 415, at least based on their dependency on Claim 402, are also believed to be patentable over White and Reshef.

Claim 413

Applicants submit that the Examiner has not complied with 37 C.F.R. §1.104(c)(2) by failing to “designate as nearly as practicable” where White and Reshef teach disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network includes two or more network node apparatus” as recited in Claim 413.

Applicants submit that White and Reshef do not teach, disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network includes two or more network node apparatus” as recited in Claim 413.

Applicants further submit that White and Reshef do not teach, disclose or suggest “an IP communication record is set in order in said address administration table and a telephone communication is carried out among preselected companies A-1, A-2, ..., A-N (“N” being larger than 2), so that a closed-area telephone communication can be carried out, and communication destinations of said closed-area telephone communication are limited” as recited in amended Claim 413.

Hence, Claim 413 is patentable over White and Reshef and should be allowed by the Examiner.

Claim 434

Applicants submit that the Examiner has not complied with 37 C.F.R. §1.104(c)(2) by failing to “designate as nearly as practicable” where White and Reshef teach disclose or suggest “the IP transfer network includes at least two network node apparatuses” as recited in Claim 434.

Applicants submit that White and Reshef do not teach, disclose or suggest “the IP transfer network includes at least two network node apparatuses” as recited in Claim 434.

Applicants further submit that White and Reshef do not teach, disclose or suggest “an IP communication record for regulating a simple encapsulating method having no originating address in a header of an internal packet is set in advance” as recited in amended Claim 434.

Hence, Claim 434 is patentable over White and Reshef and should be allowed by the Examiner.

Claim 436

Applicants submit that the Examiner has not complied with 37 C.F.R. §1.104(c)(2) by failing to “designate as nearly as practicable” where White and Reshef teach disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network contains two or more network node apparatuses and servers” as recited in Claim 436.

Applicants submit that White and Reshef do not teach, disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network contains two or more network node apparatuses and servers” as recited in Claim 436. Hence, Claim 436 is patentable over White and Reshef and should be allowed by the Examiner. Claims 437-441, at least based on their dependency on Claim 436, are also believed to be patentable over White and Reshef.

Claim 448

Applicants submit that the Examiner has not complied with 37 C.F.R. §1.104(c)(2) by failing to “designate as nearly as practicable” where White and Reshef teach disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network is connected to two or more network node apparatuses” as recited in Claim 448.

Applicants submit that White and Reshef do not teach, disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network is connected to two or more network node apparatuses” as recited in Claim 448. Hence, Claim 448 is patentable over White and Reshef and should be allowed by the Examiner. Claims 449-450, at least based on their dependency on Claim 448, are also believed to be patentable over White and Reshef.

Claim 451

Applicants submit that the Examiner has not complied with 37 C.F.R. §1.104(c)(2) by failing to “designate as nearly as practicable” where White and Reshef teach disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network is connected to two or more network node apparatuses” as recited in Claim 451.

Applicants submit that White and Reshef do not teach, disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network is connected to two or more network node apparatuses” as recited in Claim 451. Hence, Claim 451 is patentable over White and Reshef and should be allowed by the Examiner. Claims 452-453, at least based on their dependency on Claim 451, are also believed to be patentable over White and Reshef.

Claim 454

Applicants submit that the Examiner has not complied with 37 C.F.R. §1.104(c)(2) by failing to “designate as nearly as practicable” where White and Reshef teach disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network is connected to two or more network node apparatuses” as recited in Claim 454.

Applicants submit that White and Reshef do not teach, disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network is connected to two or more network node apparatuses” as recited in Claim 454. Hence, Claim 454 is patentable over White and Reshef and should be allowed by the Examiner. Claims 455-457, at least based on their dependency on Claim 454, are also believed to be patentable over White and Reshef.

Claim 458

Applicants submit that the Examiner has not complied with 37 C.F.R. §1.104(c)(2) by failing to “designate as nearly as practicable” where White and Reshef teach disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network has three or more logical terminals” as recited in Claim 458.

Applicants submit that White and Reshef do not teach, disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network has three or more logical terminals” as recited in Claim 458. Hence, Claim 458 is patentable over White and Reshef and should be allowed by the Examiner. Claims 459-460, at least based on their dependency on Claim 458, are also believed to be patentable over White and Reshef.

Claim 461

Applicants submit that the Examiner has not complied with 37 C.F.R. §1.104(c)(2) by failing to “designate as nearly as practicable” where White and Reshef teach disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network has three or more logical terminals” as recited in Claim 461.

Applicants submit that White and Reshef do not teach, disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network has three or more logical terminals” as recited in Claim 461. Hence, Claim 461 is patentable over White and Reshef and should be allowed by the Examiner. Claims 462-463, at least based on their dependency on Claim 461, are also believed to be patentable over White and Reshef.

Claim 464

Applicants submit that the Examiner has not complied with 37 C.F.R. §1.104(c)(2) by failing to “designate as nearly as practicable” where White and Reshef teach disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network has three or more logical terminals” as recited in Claim 464.

Applicants submit that White and Reshef do not teach, disclose or suggest “an IP transfer network has three or more logical terminals” as recited in Claim 464. Hence, Claim 464 is patentable over White and Reshef and should be allowed by the Examiner. Claims 465-466, at least based on their dependency on Claim 464, are also believed to be patentable over White and Reshef.

35 U.S.C. §103(a) rejections in view of Kung (U.S. Patent No. 6,252,952)

Claim 429 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious in view of Kung.

Claim 429

Although the Examiner concedes that Kung does not teach the gateway as two separate devices (i.e. network node and relay control unit), the Examiner asserts that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to separate gateway of Kung into two separate devices as network node and relay control unit to improve the system maintainability by segregating two different functions of the gateway as encapsulation and management into network node and relay control unit.

The Examiner appears to rely on facts within his personal knowledge. Applicants respectfully request, under 37 C.F.R. § 1.104(d)(2), that the Examiner provide an Affidavit supporting the Examiner’s assertions that separating Kung’s gateway would improve the system’s maintainability. If the Examiner is relying on a prior art reference Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner cite the reference. Otherwise, Applicants respectfully request that the assertion be withdrawn.

Conclusion

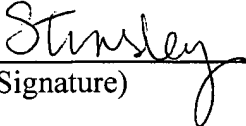
In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of all the claims are respectfully solicited.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge any additional fees which may be required or credit overpayment to deposit account no. 12-0415. In particular, if this response is not timely filed, then the Commissioner is authorized to treat this response as including a petition to extend the time period pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136 (a) requesting an extension of time of the number of months necessary to make this response timely filed and the petition fee due in connection therewith may be charged to deposit account no. 12-0415.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Post Office with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to Mail Stop Amendment Commissioner for Patents POB 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on

April 18, 2006
(Date of Deposit)

Shannon Tinsley
(Name of Person Signing)


(Signature)

April 18, 2006
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Respectfully submitted,



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Encls:
Petition for three-month extension of
time and extension fee;
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